AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 102, 21 U.S.C. 111, 151–158; 42 U.S.C. 216; sec. 361, 58 Stat. 703 and 264; 49 U.S.C. App. 1803, 1804, 1807, and 1808; 50 U.S.C. 1431, 29 CFR 1910. 1450(e) and Public Law 101–510, 104 Stat. 1516.

SOURCE: 57 FR 12604, Apr. 10, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 627.1 Purpose.

This pamphlet prescribes the technical safety requirements for the use, handling, shipment, storage, and disposal of etiologic agents used in research, development, test, and evaluation (RDTE) for the Biological Defense Program (BDP)

§ 627.2 Background.

The United States Army BDP, on behalf of the Department of Defense, supports RDTE efforts to maintain and develop defensive measures and materiel to meet potential biological warfare threats. The program's objectives are to develop measures for identification, detection, treatment, protection against, and decontamination of these threats. To meet the program objectives, etiologic agents are used to conduct the necessary handling, storage, shipment, and disposal of etiologic agents. This pamphlet describes requirements based on Centers for Disease Control-National Institute of Health (CDC) (NIH) guidelines, Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories, and establishes guidelines for toxins.

§ 627.3 Scope.

The requirements stated in this pamphlet apply to all elements of the Army to include the ARNG and the USAR and its contractors and subcontractors who use, produce, store, handle, or ship etiologic agents in support of the BDP, regardless of the source of the agent(s).

§ 627.4 References.

Required and related publications are listed in appendix A of this part.

§ 627.5 Abbreviations and terms.

Abbreviations and special terms used in this part are explained in appendix F of this part.

Subpart B—Administration

§ 627.6 Safety administration.

Each BDP institution must have a safety program that complies with AR 385–10, AR 385–69, and this pamphlet. In addition, the safety program must be designed to ensure compliance with—

(a) Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements for health and safety.

(b) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations designed to implement the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

(c) Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) requirements for safe handling of radioactive isotopes (when applicable).

(d) NIH Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Molecules.

(e) Relevant national, State, and local regulations.

(f) Any requirements of applicable accrediting bodies.

§ 627.7 Goal of a laboratory safety program.

The goals of the laboratory safety program are to protect those working in the laboratory, others who may potentially be exposed to hazards in the laboratory, and the environment. In addition, a laboratory safety program should ensure that hazardous materials will be handled and disposed of in such a way that people, other living organisms, and the environment are protected from harm. Safety awareness must be a part of everyone's habits, and can only be achieved if all senior and responsible staff have a sincere, visible, and continuing interest in preventing injuries and occupational illnesses. Laboratory personnel, for their part, must carry out their work in a way that protects themselves and their fellow workers.

(a) *Laboratory safety*. The safety program will be carried out as stated in AR 385–69. Additionally, the program will contain the following elements—

(1) The commander or institute director, along with all personnel, must have a continuing, observable, and known commitment to the safety program.